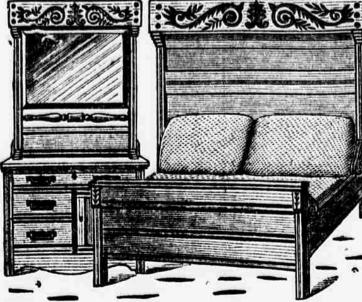
BROOKLYN FURNITURE COMPANY

\$500,000 Worth of Furniture to be Sold. All Marked in Plain Figures, at Prices LOWER Than Ever. IT WILL PAY YOU TO CALL THIS WEEK.



For this very fine Parlor Suit, upholstered first class, and covered in Silk Tapestry and Silk Plush trim, Cherry Frames.



\$10-Chamber Suits, Solid Oak, Swing Looking Glass; reduced from \$18. Over 500 other patterns.



75c.—Rocker, Oak, 16th Century or Cherry; reduced from \$1.50.



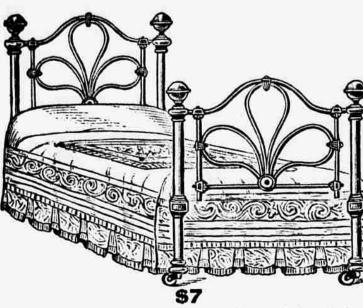
For this neat Reception Chair: in oak, cherry, or white maple; all uphoistered seat in any shade silk plush: frames cherry or oak.

Sold elsewhere at \$6.

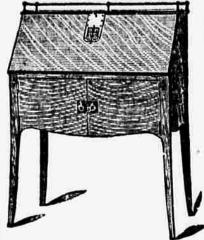


For this very neat Bedstead, made





For this Enamel and Brass Bedstead; any shade; all sizes. Birch; regular price \$15.



This is a very neat and artistic Desk, made in best possible manner, in Oak, Cherry, or



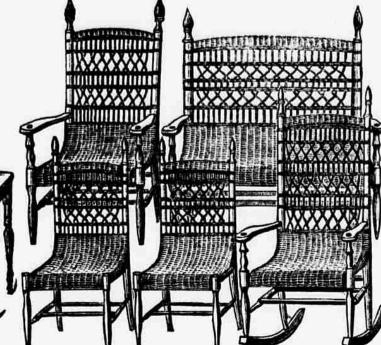
Large size Rustic Rocker, very strong and very com-



This is a large size Bureau and Wash Stand,



\$1.30, Worth \$3, For this very useful Folding Table, large size; cutting, sewing, or card table.



\$16, REDUCED FROM \$25. For this large and handsome Reed Parlor Suit, made in best possible manner.

BROOKLYN FURNITURE

COMPANY, RETAIL MANUFACTURERS, 558 TO 571 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

FIGHTING WITH AMAZONS.

FRANCE READY AT LAST TO PUBH HER WAR WITH DAHOMEY.

Mash Young King Behanzin Threatens to Drive the French Into the Sea-Cause of the Present Trouble - A Nation that Counts Women Among its Best Soldiers.

Well, his grandfather, King Gelele, fourteen years ago gave up to France all rights to the port of Kotonu, and he himself had recognized France's claims to Porto Novo. The young man has since sont word to the French that if

Among all civilized nations the white flag is the emblem of truce or of defeat. In Dait is the national emblem, symbolical of the power of the King, a standard to be upheld, or the glory of the land will fade. The white flag of Dahomey is again assailed by a European power. France is ready at last to push forward with energy her war against the proud and reckless young King, Behanzin, whose violation of pledges and invasion of French



MAP OF DAHOMET.

The French Chamber voted \$600,000 to carry en the war. On June 17 France declared the blockade of the coast to prevent the importation of firearms. Re-enforcements from Sene gal bave arrived at Kotonu. and 4,000 French troops have occupied Whydah, Dahomey's only port. France would have taken the offensive sarlier if she had been prepared. The regular rainy season of the past four months, however, would have rendered aggression difficult; and the French have improved the interval to complete their preparations.

A Scottish shipbuilding firm beat the record

in the celerity with which it turned out a large suppost for France's use on coast lagoons and

the Wheme River. This iron vessel, the Opal.

was completed in twenty-three days after work begun. No French firm would agree to build it in less than from four to ten months. It will carry 400 soldiers, and its armament consists of three revolving cannon mounted on the bridge, and four rapid-firing guns on the spar deck. If France decides to capture the capital. Abomey, this light-draught gunboat can approach within a few miles of the town. This war has been brought about by violation of pledges on the part of Behanzin. At the close of the war of 1880, France made a treaty with the King by which, in consideration of an annual pension of 20,000 francs, he recognized France's rights along the coast, and agreed to stop his raids into the French protectorate of Porto Novo, long the favorite bunting ground of Dahomeyan rulers for slaves and victims to sacrifice in their fetich rites. Late last fall the King violated his agroement by sending expeditions into Porto Novo, where they surprised several unsuspecting towns and dragged hundreds of people to

the French colony protested, the King sent an insolent letter declaring that he recognized

that he had a right in

Porto Novo because his fathers for ages had been the suzerains of that country, and that he should continue his forays if he chose. because all the region occupied by the French belonged to him; and yet, as he knew very well, his grandfather, King Gelele, fourteen man has since sent word to the French that if they touch one of his towns in the interior he will at once destroy Porto Novo and all the French posts. He is carried away with an idea of his nower and the prowess of his Amazons. and undoubtedly believes he can drive the French into the sea.

It has been characterist's of all rulers of

Dahomey to entertain unduly exalted opinions of their importance. When King Gelele, for instance, heard that Germany had defeated France, he remarked: "Why did not my brother, the Emperor of France, ask me for brother, the Emperor of France, ask me for aid? I could have sent him soldiers, and then I am sure he would have won." Behanzin is the great-grandson of Gese, the most powerful ruler Dahomey ever had, who reigned between 1818 and 1858. The present ruler is a most extraordinary mixture of civilization and barbarity. The dominant note in his character is unlimited vanity. While a boy he spent some time in Paris, where he learned to read French. To this day he receives his copy of the Officie! which is brought from the coast to his capital by a special messenger. His vanity was greatly tickled when he heard that a session of the French Parilament, last winter, was devoted to a discussion of his gratification by dancing around the copy of the Officie! which contained the news.

In ordinary times the army of Dahomey is composed of 2,000 Amazons and 4,000 to 5,000 men warriors. This is the well-drilled standing army, which, in peace, is kept at or near the capital, ready to march anywhere at a moment's notice. When an important war is on hand the King calls out the reserve, which increases the strength of his army to 12,000 or The most unique features of Dahomey are its large force of women warriors and its terrible system of religious sacrifices, in which hundreds of human victims are butchered at the capital every year. Dahomey is the only country in the world which makes women a part of its military strength. These women acted with such unexpected galiantry and enaid? I could have sent him soldiers, and then



gaged with such abandon and ferocity in the battles which brought victory to Dahomey that they were organized into a permanent regiment, and women have ever since been among the brayest soldiers of the land. The flower of the fair sex is likely to get into the army as well as nearly all the strongminded women, the viragos, and the unfaithful wives. Now and then the King takes a consort from his women regiments, but no other man may marry them. Bound to perpetual maidenhood, they know, that a cruel death will be their purishment if they are found to violate their vows of chastity. There are occasions, however, when violation of these vows is permitted and the moral code is completely relaxed. When the King sends his Amazons through the country to shirt men for the army the tair recculling agents are

in its garrisons. In the natural order of things these women would be the mothers of thousands of children: but not only are the additions they make to the population most insignificant, but also most of the women captured in war become merely the camp followers and servants of the Amazons, and are under the same restrictions as to cellbacy.



AMAZONS IN BATTLE. Sketched from a Scene in the War of 1889-90.

Sketched from a Scene in the War of 1880-90.

Two Englishmen, Messrs, Skertchly and Burton, made a very careful study of the Amazons. Burton said they showed the most desperate courage and reckless daring, and are very formidable enemies. Skertchly said that Amazons delight in nothing more than in polishing their gun barrels, which gleam like sliver in the sun. The French gained a vivid idea of their ferocity in battle during the late war, when, under deadly fite from the French fortifications, they made charge after charge up to the works. When at last put to flight and pursued, dying women on the ground caught some of the French troops by the legand tried to throw them down and stabthem with their swords. All Dahomeyan soldiers, men and women, have a ration of infoxicating liquor before they go into battle. The French say that in the war of 1883-90 the perfect recklessness of the Amazons was doubtless increased by liberal potations of gin. The women had just enough liquor to make them devillsh without interfering with their powers of locomotion.

One of our pictures gives a very faithful idea of their military dress. Their sleevyless tunies

increased by liberal potations of gin. The women had just enough liquor to make them devilish without interfering with their powers of locomotion.

One of our pictures gives a very faithful idea of their military dress. Their sleew-less tunies of blue and white native cloth their skirls falling to the knee, and their short trousers make it easy to distinguish them from the nearly naked male warriors. On parade in the capital they wear a head ornament of horn tips which, however, is not worn in battle. Neither do they, when advancing toward the enemy, wear the bells seen in the picture and which are always hung around their necks in time of peace. The well-known tinkle of the Amazon bell makes proclamation to all the male creation that it is high time to scurry down the byways or get out of sight somewhere to avoid meeting the King's soldiers; for the man who dares to keep the road when an Amazon appoaches pars for his temerity with his life. On all the highways these women are more isolated from the other say time any nun. Skerichly said it made his blood boil to be compelled to slink out of view like a thick whenever he heard that odious bell.

Another picture here is taken from a sketch by a French officer of a scene he witnessed at one of the battles near Kotonu, three years ago, when two Amazons armed with bows and arrows were advancing on a dead run, one of them fourishing aleft the bloody heads of two Senegalese soldiers which she had just severed from their bodies.

Their weapons are blunderbuses, flintlocks, and bows and arrows. Their plan of warfare is always to take the enemy by surprise. They usually march to the attack in the gray of the marning and before the enemy is awake they are upon him with their impetuous war cry and flerce on slaught. Mire Chudouin asys he saw 4,000 Amazons in 18289 grouped around the King, perfectly motionless as they stood in line but

permitted to use any inducement they please to tempt men into the ranks. The women are taught that they are not weak, but strong. Every womanly sentiment is suppressed, and they become unesxed and unnaturally feroclous. But after all, the system of women soldiers is a source of weakness as well as of strength to the country. Dahomey is rich in soil and in resources, but its population is not large and is decreasing. It has less than 300,000 people. The country cannot afford to keep a large number of celibate women in its garrisons. In the natural order of things these women would be the mothers of thoughts and the process of thoughts and the signal from their master. Old or young, homely or hundsome, they were a remarkable spectacle. They appeared every whit as muscular as the male warriors and their bearing was military. The crowd of people approached too near and a half dozen their guns and crying with imperious gesture the people approached too near and a half dozen their guns and crying with imperious gesture the people approached too near and a half dozen their bearing was military. The crowd of people approached too near and a half dozen their guns and crying with imperious gesture the people approached too near and a half dozen their guns and crying with imperious gesture the people approached too near and a half dozen their bearing was military. The crowd of people approached too near and a half dozen their bearing was military. The crowd of people approached too near and a half dozen their bearing was military. The crowd of people approached too near and a half dozen their bearing was military. The crowd of people approached too near and a half dozen their bearing was military. The crowd of people approached too near and a half dozen their bearing was military. The crowd of people approached too near and a half dozen their bearing was military. The crowd of their bearing was military. The crowd of their bearing was military.

haste to retire to a safe distance.

After the late war King Behanzin caused a number of Amazons to be beheaded on the charge of cowardice. He endeavors in every way to make them perfectly fearless and indifferent to pain. Mr. Borghero describes a sham flight that he witnessed at the capital a few years ago. Thousands of bundles of thorny cactus bushes made an obstruction 1.300 feet long. 25 feet broad and 7 feet high. Beyond this obstruction rose the framework of a house of the same length and sixteen feet broad and high, the two slopes of its roof covered with a bed of thorns. The barefooted women three times surmounted the heap of thorns, sealed the house, and then appeared before the King, their feet and legs covered with blood, and their faces wreathed with smiles of triumph. Three thousand women took part in this astounding spectacles.

Human sacrifices are a feature of the religious customs. In Abomey, during the annual sacrifices, 500 or more victims are put to death to appease the gods and carry messages to the King ancestors in the other world. These sacrifices are very elaborate, and one of them is illustrated here. The victims, tied hand and foot, are fastened into the baskets and carried to the top of a platform twenty feet from the ground. Here the king, under his umbrella of state, invaris the messages he desires the victim to take to the other world. They are then raised aloft and dashed to the ground where, a crowd of Amazons and common people rush with the greatest fury upon the toor wretches, cut off their heads, and offen divide their bodies into many pieces. Gov. Isayol, while in Abomey in 1880, was a spectator of this scene. He says that he saw an Amazon about nineteen years old rush upon one of the victims. She was a new recruit, and had not yet killed anybody, and it was desired to put her to the test. With her sharp-edged sabre, held in both hands, she struck the victim had in himself to interview his ancesters.

The victims are invariably criminals or capitives of war collected to make



their religious customs that they display remarkable ferecity and lanaticism.

The King is aided in his Government by a council composed of his trincipal chiefs; but in spite of his ministers and his own nearly absolute authority, he is still submissive to the occult power of fetich. The people to-day would rise en masse against their King if he undertook to suppress the fetich doctors and abolish the time-honored sacrifices. One curious religious law imnosed upon the King by the fetich priests for his him to look upon the sea. This law was doubtless made to prevent the King from coming too much under the influence of the white men who might persuade him to forget the customs of his country and overthrow fetichism.

The sentiment in France seems to be against taking possession of the capital, Abomey, un-

less this step is positively necessary to insure the safety of French interests. It is not improbable, however, that France will be compelled completely to subjugate Dahomey before an enduring peace is secured. The read from Whydah to Abomey is only sixty-five miles long, but it is a difficult route, lying through forest and swamp. If the French advance to the capital they will very likely approach it by the route from Whydah, and also send an expedition up the Wheme River on the new gunboat Opal. Cannathe sacred city of the country, is eight miles south of Abomey. A large part of the army is said to be now at Canna, and 3,000 of the King's troops are at Godome, only a few miles from the coast. Abomey occupies a rolling plain nearly surrounded by marsh. The city is eight miles in circumference, and is surrounded by clay walls pierced by six gates. The population is 12,000. The French hope to make the campaign short, and it is certain that Dahomey can offer no effective resistance. CYRUS C. ADAMS.

CONTRADICTING MR. KENNAN.

Mr. De Windt Writes a Book Defending

Mr. Harry de Windt has written a book called Siberia As It Is." which appears to be a defence of the Russian system of prison man-agement, and is a reply to Mr. George Kennan and other travellers and writers who have attacked that administration as a system "crueities and atrocities which is a disgrace to a civilized country and to the nineteenth century." Mr. de Windt secured, in St. Petersburg, papers from Mr. Kamorski. Inspector-General of the prisons in Siberia, authorizing him to visit the prisons of Tiumen. Tobolsk. and Tomsk at any time of the day or night, to see everything, and to converse freely with the prisoners, including the political convicts. The remarks Kamorski made during the author's interview with him may explain the discrepancy between the accounts of Mr. Kennan and those of Mr. de

Windt. He said: "Reforms are slow in Russia, for money is scarce, though you will see prisons already completed in St. Petersburg and Moscow equal and perhaps superior to any in England.

scarce, though you will see prisons already completed in St. Petersburg and Moscow equal and perhaps superior to any in England. Our new prison here, for instance, cost nearly 2,000,000 roubles, and was recently acknowledged by one of your own countrymen, connected with English penal establishments, to be the finest in the world.

"Tomsk and Tiumen are the prisons latest described in the English pense as 'hells upon earth.' I supnose horrors make your papers sell. There must be a motive for those fabrications. Nevertheless, I do not deny that you will find the Tomsk forwarding prison bad as regards accommodation, and Tiumen is, I admit, in a very unsatisfactory condition; and why? For the simple reason that the question was mosted in 1887 of abolishing transportation to Siberia and sending convicts by sea direct to Sakhalim. The Government did not therefore feel justified in repairing the old prisons or building new ones, for the simple reason that it would have been a useless expense. Now that matters are definitely settled the work is progressing as fast as possible. Bad as the prisons are, I think you will hardly find them 'hells upon earth,' and I am afraid if you are in search of sensational matter you will be grisovously disappointed."

It seems reasonable to draw from these remarks the inference that Mr. Kennan and other adverse critics described faithfully enough the state of Siberian prisons as they existed several years ago, before the Introduction of the reforms to which Kamorski refers.

There is nothing terrible in the description De Windt gives of what he saw in the forwarding prison of Tomsk. He says that though the windows were securely barred the doors of every building were thrown wide open. The yard was thronged with men and women, strolling about, chatting and joking, and in some cases smoking. "I searched in vain, he writes, "for the misery, squalor, and flith of which I have read so much in the English and American press. The Interior of a French or English jail is far more grim and forbid

Descendants of the Early Welsh Colonists in Deliware Tet Worship in It.

NEWARE, Del., July 23.—No observent traveller goes from New York to Washington by either of the great railway routes between the two cities without seeing Iron Hill. It and its neighbor. Chestnut Hill, are eminences that mark the boundary between the hill country of northern Delaware and the great plain that of northern Delaware and the great plain that gradually broadens out to embrace the whole peninsula between Delaware and Chesapeake bays, and then tapers to the sandy point of Cape Charles. Northward and eastward Iron Hill overlooks a rich plain occupied by smiling farmsteads. This ancient region is the Welsh Tract, and nestling at the foot of the great hill the Welsh Tract Baptist Church. wilt in 1746, stands in the midst of a graveyard, perhaps a half a century older.

miners are attributed in the springs that bubble up here and there are tinctured with iron, and the fences are of iron-hearing rock. From the summit of the hill one may look without a gloss into four States, the Delaware hiver being in sight, with the dim edge of the New Jersey shore down upon the eastern horizon. The Welsh colony has placed but one important mark upon the map of Delaware. The township, or hundred, as the word is in Delaware, in which the Welsh Tract les, is called Pencader. "Pen" is the Welsh for head, and by metonymy for mountain or hill. "Cader," or "Cade," means great. The hundred was evidently named for the hill that sentine's the Welsh Tract and stands guard



Baptists from Wales. These were Reeces and Morgans and Griffiths and Wattsons and Clen-dennens and Evanses, and many more whose family names survive either among the living or upon the tombatones of the old churchyard. The "aps" with which many names were once decorated have disappeared, but favorite Welsh Christian names continue to be bestowed upon babies born upon the tract, and Baptist traditions still maintain obstinate hold upon the community. The earliest tombs in the churchyard ere made of the brown iron-bearing stone that is still mined in the neighboring hill. Some of them are inscribed in Welsh, and some, as a sort of are inscribed in Welsh, and some, as a sort of compromise with Saxon tendencies, in Latin. The oldest decipherable ones belong to the second decade of the eighteenth contury, though doubtless some stones with inscriptions obliterated by the storms of two centuries, are of earlier origin. The old church, in spite of a new roof and a coat of plaster to protect its northern wall from the storms of winter, looks its years. Its bricks are of the

The observing Colorado minor can not furnish you adentific names, yet he will tell you at once that red snow is caused by the snow fiea. The snow fiea is very small. It would require about fifty of them to equal their larger brother of the East in size. A person walking upright might think the snow covered by a very fine dust, but if your eyes are good, and you place your face within eighteen or twenty inches of the snow, you can easily discern the snow floa. Although so small as to be almost imperceptible to the naked eye, yet they are most active, jumping from twelve to fifteen inches.

To the naked eye they appear to be dark brown in color, but perhaps under a good microscope they would be found to be a reddish brown. During cold weather I think they must stay under the bark of trees, but when it is a nice, warm day, and the sun shines brightly, you can find them on the southern From Goldtheatte's Goog of hieal Magazine

over the modest little burying ground. The descendants of the Weishmen who gave the region this name in leving memory of the old home and language have altogether lost the significance of the word, and nobody connects the name Fencader with the presence of Iron Hill. Doubtless the hill itself once went by that name. The root in the first syllatile occurs in almost every region settled by the Weish, notably in parts of Pennsylvania, where it is sometimes confused with the surname of William Fenn. It is written all over the map of Europe, and it figures in dozens of family names as Pendeton, Pembroke, and the immortal Pendennis.

The people of the Weish Tract retain many ancestral traits. Along with their ancient deeds have come down to them Weish Libbertall eight-day clocks, and quaint old four-pest bedsteads. They are thrifty, industricus, and conservative. The elder, who is pa-tor of the flock, occupies a parsoning fear the church, and usually cultivates a bredglete with his own bands. Growds attend the little meeting house to hear him preach long ser mons, and the ancestral church is still held in warm regard, though the great-great-grad-children of its founders are no longer able to translate the Weish inscriptions on the tombs.

and eastern slopes of the mountains where they can get the direct rays of the sun. Puring the day they will ascend the mountains sometimes furabove the timberline; when the sun disappears and it gets cold, the snow des freez a to death. During the winter innomerable numbers, in favored localities, will be thus freeze and their dead bodies color the snowless upon the south and east sides of the mountains will, if it he a hard winter, is

Foot trails upon the south and east sides of the mountains will, if it he a hard winter, is colored, for when the snow fleat strikes a deep trail through the snow millions upon millions of them never get out, but perish from the cold during the night, Bosides, a man with a good-sized foot might kill from 1,000 to 10 and them every step. The snow fleat favorable south and east sides of the mountains and it is there you will find the red snow. The near-observing will say there is no such thing as snow fleats, because they have never step them; but you can easily private them, if you will look upon the right kind of a day, that they do exist in countless numbers.